

COLLEGE GIRLS ARE SOLID FOR WILSON

Because They Love His Daughters, They Want Him to Win.

SCHOOL DAYS RECALLED

The Misses Wilson Were Leaders Both in Work and Frolic.

Baltimore, July 7.—The Baltimore Goucher College girls, who at the Democratic National Convention, announced that they didn't care at all about politics, but loved Jesse Wilson and would cheer for Jesse Wilson's father until the cause was won is now happy. So are all the other girls who knew the daughter of the man who was nominated during their school days at Goucher College. Every one who knew the Wilson girls while they were students here is busy recalling school happenings in which "our next President's" daughters had a part.

Margaret Woodrow Wilson, the second daughter of the Governor, matriculated at Goucher in 1905 and spent two years at the college. She was a popular girl and made a splendid record as a student, but at the end of her sophomore year she left college to study music in New York. Some of the girls who were at Goucher with Margaret Wilson still recall the delightful "musical" which occurred at the college during her stay. She was a popular girl and made a splendid record as a student, but at the end of her sophomore year she left college to study music in New York. Some of the girls who were at Goucher with Margaret Wilson still recall the delightful "musical" which occurred at the college during her stay.

Classmates of Margaret during her days at Goucher, who have read the much quoted letter which Governor Wilson received from the girls, are not surprised at its cleverness. The letter runs:

For beauty I am not a star.
There are others more handsome by far.

But my face, I don't mind it.
Because I'm behind it—
It's the folks out in front that I fear.

Margaret noted for her wit.

Margaret Wilson had a reputation for being witty, clever, funny, and more than one of her "humorous" appeared anonymously in the college monthly, Kallends.

It was during the second year of her college life that she met Jesse Wilson, the Governor's son. She was as well liked as her sister, and during the four years she was at college she took a prominent part in all the college activities. Jesse Wilson received her degree from Goucher in 1905. Her father was the commencement orator on that occasion. Jesse Wilson during her school days was especially interested in "problems" of all sorts, as a classmate has expressed it.

Like her sister, she was a strong force in the student organization, the self-government association of the college, and she also was an interested member of the college debating club. Both of the girls were connected with the college branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, and naturally belonged to the New Jersey State Club, which always had a prominent part in the social life of the college. Through both fraternal and national ancestry the Misses Wilson were eligible for membership in the Southern Club, the largest and most important of all the college organizations.

Jessie Wilson's love for solving problems led her, after graduating from college, to take up settlement work. She was one of the most interested students in the classes in economics and sociology, and her classmates in the class prophesied for her the future for her as "another Jane Addams." Miss Wilson has done settlement work in New York and is still more interested in that field of work than any other.

In the fun and frolic of college life, the Wilson girls were always to be seen. Anytime that the college spirit and enthusiasm found Margaret and Jessie Wright in the midst of a game, they were there. One Baltimore girl relates: "I was the same girl who admitted she would always cheer for Wilson because she loved Jesse Wilson—a little story which gives a picture of the good-natured, college-spirited, quick-witted young daughter of Woodrow Wilson."

"It was the freshman-sophomore tennis match," the girl explained, "and that is the first occasion on which the new members of the college family, the freshmen, are permitted to appear in academic cap and gown. It is the joy and determination of the sophomores in some way to prevent the freshmen from appearing in this type of honor. It is possible, and the great excitement always prevails. I was a freshman."

"When I arrived at college to do my cap and gown, which I had secured, I looked in my locker. I found the tennis racket. I couldn't march in the

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parade to the tennis courts without my cap and didn't know what to do. While I was talking the matter over with half a dozen girls, whose caps had also been captured by the sophomores, Jessie Wilson appeared. We told her the trouble.

"Wear mine," she said to me, and then she went off and borrowed enough junior caps to cover the proud heads of the other freshmen."

GIRL MURDERED IN FIENDISH MANNER

Body Bearing Thirty-Six Stiletto Wounds Found by School Companion.

New York, July 7.—Julia Connors, a twelve-year-old girl, was murdered in a fiendish manner early to-day. Her body, bearing thirty-six wounds, evidently made by a stiletto, but still with a breath of life, was found in a vacant lot in the Bronx. The child died without having regained enough consciousness to identify her assailant with more than the explanation that he was "a man."

The girl was one of four children of Edward Connors, a shipping clerk, who lived nearby. On Saturday afternoon she visited Crotona Park, but suddenly disappeared. Her parents and school chums kept up an all-night search without success. A boy found the body early to-day. It was literally slashed to pieces. It was nude, except for the fact that it was wrapped in a torn skirt. The hair had been cut off. One of the thirty-six wounds was a stab in the heart. Her throat was also partly cut and a stab in the back had pierced the lung.

Le tonight the police said they had definitely established the fact that the attack on the girl was made in a vacant apartment on the second floor of a house beside the lot in which the girl was found.

Evidence in the bathroom of the apartment led the police to the belief that Julia was murdered. The bathroom was bloodstained, and on the floor were found quantities of the girl's clothing, including a pair of shoes. But with all these marks of the tragedy, the police admitted that they had found nothing which would indicate who the perpetrator of the crime might be.

The murderer had placed his little victim's body in a sitting posture in a wooden box about two feet long and one-half foot in width and depth, stuffed in the clothing and covered the box with cloths. Then he here the child down to the lower hallway, out through the back yard, tossed her into the lot, hid her clothing and escaped. The principal clues consist of a number of distinct finger prints on the girl's body. Mrs. Connors told the police that a strange man recently had annoyed the girl, but could furnish no description of him.

Earthquake in Alaska.

Fairbanks, Alaska, July 7.—The most violent earthquake ever known here took place at 10 o'clock last night, the earth rocking continuously for forty seconds. Less violent shocks occurred throughout the night.

Louis Armstrong, foreman of a mine on Pecos River, was suffocated beneath a huge slab of earth loosened by the quake.

BOTH PLATFORMS FAVOR PENSIONS

Plank Adopted at Each Convention Urges Desired Legislation.

Washington, July 7.—Members of the committee of one hundred promoting the interest of the civil service employees of the government announced to-day that the committee will endeavor to make action by Congress square with the promises of both the Republican and Democratic platforms.

A declaration in the Republican platform for civil service pensions is the first expression of this kind which a political party has formally made. A declaration in the Democratic platform that merit and ability should be the standard for promotion, is hailed by the committee of one hundred as the recognition of a principle which the committee has earnestly at heart.

"Both political parties," says the committee, "have recognized the fact that the civil service is a body of Federal employees in the civil service for relief at the hands of Congress."

"The National Republican platform says:

"We favor legislation to make possible the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service in order that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained."

"This is the first declaration made by any political party in the United States in favor of civil service pensions. The reason given is the only reason which would justify any such legislation, and that is the maintenance of a higher standard of efficiency in the service."

"Civil pensions will not be granted from motives of charity or philanthropy," the declaration continues. "They are a right of the civil servant, and large industrial corporations in the United States which have tried such a system, find that it does pay in actual dollars and cents. It does promote efficiency and works for economy."

The committee's statement calls attention to the fact that the platform declaration does not discriminate between the several proposed systems of civil service pensions, and says it is for Congress to decide whether a pension system shall be upon a contributory basis or not.

The committee quotes the Democratic platform as follows:

"The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly administered, and merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor the recognition of the civil service, with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employees of the United States."

"We also recognize their right of direct petition to Congress by employees for the Federal service."

"This declaration," says the committee, "is a distinct gain for the civil service employees in that it declares the merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion. If all promotions in the civil service were determined by ability, the standard of efficiency would be a much more contented and a happier lot of people."

The declaration for abolition of the "spoils" system, which is the subject of direct petition, is also strongly endorsed by the committee.

McCombs pondered a moment and then he said to Governor was right. An idea struck him.

"Put those letters in a grip and give them to me," said McCombs. "I'll take them to New York and start Wilson headquarters."

The grip was found in the letters bundled in it, and McCombs started back to New York. He went direct to his office, took down a telephone directory, and began to call up old Princeton friends. His conversation ran about like this:

"Say, Bill, the old doctor is up against it. There's a presidential boom under way, and he has nobody to attend to the correspondence and the details. May I count on you in on a plan to help the doctor out and to open up headquarters right here?"

With less than an hour McCombs had communicated with a dozen or so of old Princeton, and he had a campaign fund of from \$1,000 to \$15,000. The offices were opened, stenographers were engaged, stationery was printed, and the Wilson campaign for the presidency, with William F. McCombs in charge, was under way.

As he had voluntarily undertaken the task, there was no turning back, and McCombs devoted practically his entire time and attention to the Governor's campaign.

The Washington branch, with Pence at the typewriter, was soon established, and the Wilson boom became a reality instead of the sporadic affair McCombs had discovered at Princeton several months previously.

Passed Upon At Home.

When the Baltimore convention came along McCombs was placed in charge of the Governor's struggle. He sat in the throne room and vetoed and signed bills as fast as they were submitted to him. Despite his lack of political experience, he proved a great general at the game. The floor marshals, such as Congressmen Palmer, Harrison, Hughes, Hardwick and others, worked in unison with McCombs, and the Governor was nominated.

Under the circumstances, it is small wonder that Governor Wilson's "personal" card for the national chairmanship is McCombs. Under his generalship and in the face of tremendous odds, the Governor won the nomination, and while McCombs may have been considered a novice at one time, to-day who admit that he "put one over" in the Monumental City.

Marshall a Fighting Governor

Thomas Riley Marshall, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, although a Hoosier by birth, is a scion of one of the oldest and most notable families of the Old Dominion.

The Marshalls of Virginia, from the days of the father of the great chief justice of that name, have taken rank with the Washingtons, the Randolphs, the Lees and other notable families whose histories are part of the history of the State and of the country.

In the estimation of his political associates, Tom Marshall, as he is called in Indiana, is a worthy complement to Woodrow Wilson as a running mate. Like Governor Wilson, Governor Marshall is regarded as an excellent campaigner, and like the New Jersey governor, he makes his most effective points in caustic or witty epigrams.

His private life is a domestic poem, and his public career is an open book, embracing the administration of State affairs in Indiana since 1909.

Like Wilson, he is the Democratic Governor of a new Republican State. He was elected on his first term record. He was re-elected in spite of the machine, and after a decisive victory over the boss, Tom Taggart, who has been at the head of the Indiana Democratic machine since the days of Vice-President Hendricks and Senator Daniel Voorhees.

With respect to executive ability, Governor Marshall's friends point out another similarity to Governor Wilson, for in his home State he is regarded as of "presidential size," well equipped to administer the office of President should the occasion ever arise.

Born in Indiana.

Thomas Riley Marshall was born in Manchester, Ind., in 1854. He was educated at Wabash University and all his life has stood up for the old-fashioned methods of education and the old-fashioned ideas of government. He is fond of referring to the Dartmouth professor who, as president of Wabash University, drilled him in the principles and history of the republic's foundation.

We studied the Federalist and The States Rights Club, and I remember, he says, "and had to become familiar with the great American cases, the Dred Scott decision, the Dartmouth College case, and such famous cases. Such drill is calculated to fit men to take part in affairs as American citizens."

He was one of the founders of the Republic and considers them far superior to "the so-called" statesmen of the present day, who, he says, are pigmies in comparison.

Marshall began life as a country lawyer, and but for his sound common sense and his strong sense of duty, he would have been a politician. He was on the Democratic ticket when asked to do so in 1902 would probably have passed his days in comparative obscurity. When offered the nomination he said no.

He was urged to run on the ground that it was his turn to be defeated, as every other decent Democrat in the district had been. But he stood firm and said he would not consider politics as a vocation and would not accept any nomination for a less office than Governor of his State.

In 1905, when the party was searching for a man to lead what looked like a forlorn hope, his dictum was recalled, and he was invited to lead. He was without enemies, his record was unimpeachable and he had always been a strong appeal to the honest common sense of American citizens. He had a reputation as a trial lawyer, a great ability, he was strong with the church people of the State and he was well known as a "sound man" who had always been frank in all circumstances of American citizenship.

He had a reputation as a trial lawyer, a great ability, he was strong with the church people of the State and he was well known as a "sound man" who had always been frank in all circumstances of American citizenship.

Marshall accepted the nomination and won—won by his appeal to the "plain people" and his condemnation of the "boss" system. He was a favorite. He was a reformer, and his platform was a platform of reform. He was a reformer, and his platform was a platform of reform.

Marshall was known at that time, and is yet, as a man of peace. He is peace, and is opposed to the strenuous life so far as his tastes go. He openly avows that he never split rails, and says that his favorite exercise is reading.

This led the party bosses to take a very erroneous view of Tom Marshall, the Governor-to-be. They classed him as a "reformer," and made capital of the classification. In his first campaign, when he was little known, the election helped him.

A big fight was fought on Taggart was lined up with the liquor interests, but did not dare to openly oppose the overwhelming sentiment for prohibition. He put up with a nomination, and he was a reformer, and his platform was a platform of reform.

Marshall said what he thought and was unafraid as a candidate, and when he took office as Governor he began at once to reform the laws as they were, and as he said, "I was a reformer, and my platform was a platform of reform."

He had returned to his friends all the money they had contributed for his campaign expenses, and was unrepentant as to the course he had taken. He was a reformer, and his platform was a platform of reform.

There is nothing personal in my politics," he said once, when questioned lastingly as to the reason for his reform. "I don't care who comes from men trying personally to aggrandize themselves. I don't believe a man to be a reformer just because he does not agree with me. You can appeal to the patriotism of big men with better results than you can obtain by threats."

He ran the gamblers out of Indiana.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MOST ILLITERATE OF ALL COLONIES

Bureau of Education Not Complimentary to Early Virginians.

Washington, July 7.—Virginians throughout the country are expected to challenge the charge of the United States Bureau of Education that during Colonial days there was more illiteracy in the Old Dominion than in any part of the rest of the country.

The data of illiteracy in this country during that time was gathered by an examination of signatures to the extent legal and other documents of Colonial days, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of signers who had made their marks.

The Bureau of Education says that the data gathered is not altogether conclusive, but seems to indicate that Massachusetts occupied the most advanced educational position in the seventeenth century, while Virginia brings up the rear.

What Bureau Says.

The bureau has issued a bulletin on the question as follows:

"At Albany of 360 men's names examined, covering the years from 1541 to 1875, 21 per cent made their marks. Of all the men's signatures at Flatbush, covering a longer period, 13 per cent made their marks. Of the German male immigrants above sixteen years of age who came to Pennsylvania in the first half of the eighteenth century 11,823 names have been counted; 13 per cent of these made their marks."

A significant result appeared from our study of illiteracy, namely, that the male Dutch inhabitants of Flatbush made continuous improvement in this respect, the percentage of illiteracy decreasing gradually from 49 per cent in 1654 to about 6 per cent in 1735.

A most painstaking count of the seventeenth century Virginians indicates that of 2,135 male adults who signed jury lists, 46 per cent made their marks, and of 12,445 male adults who signed deeds and depositions, 49 per cent made their marks.

Of the 151 signatures of Dutch women in New York which were available, an illiteracy of 60 per cent was indicated. Of 2,965 women signing deeds and depositions in Virginia, 75 per cent made their marks.

It is worth comparing with these results a study made of the signatures to deeds executed in Suffolk county (Boston), Mass., for two periods in the seventeenth century, a generation apart, says the bulletin. "Two volumes of the published deeds were used, the first covering the period 1625-1650, the other 1651-1680."

In both the former and the latter period the percentage of men who made their marks remained constant at 11 per cent, while the proportion of illiteracy among the women decreased from 55 per cent to 33 per cent.

These data are exceedingly interesting and in a measure do indicate the educational conditions of the colonies," said James C. Boykin, editor of the United States Bureau of Education. "Nevertheless, the figures are undoubtedly significant. As a rule, persons who sign deeds are of the more prosperous class; therefore, if 45 per cent of these documents are signed with a cross, as we find in colonial Virginia, we may be sure that the proportion of illiteracy in the entire population was far greater."

It must be borne in mind that these data by no means offer a final or adequate measure of educational conditions either as between the colonies or as between the past and the present. Nevertheless, the figures gathered are suggestive, and will probably stimulate further investigation along the same line.

The bulletin of the Bureau of Education, which deals with colonial illiteracy, is an historical monograph, entitled, "The Dutch Schools of New Netherlands and New York." The writer, Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, assistant professor of the history of education in the College of Education, New York University, makes the illiteracy comparison incidentally to his main theme, for the sake of showing the educational status of the American people in the period covered in his monograph.

THIRD PARTY CALL ISSUED BY DIXON

(Continued From First Page.)

The party was launched it has made greater headway than he had believed possible. Colonel Roosevelt laid special emphasis upon the national scope of the movement, as indicated by the names attached to the call. He believes he will be in a position to make strong appeal in territory which has been regarded hitherto as Democratic with the chances of breaking up the solid South. He has been told that his prospects in the Southern States are brightest in North Carolina, and that sections of Tennessee are strongly for him. Colonel Roosevelt called attention to the fact that one of the signers of the call is John M. La Follette.

John M. Parker, who is a prominent cotton grower, says he is for me," said La Follette, "and that he believes that the new party can bring about a social and industrial revolution."

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt spent the afternoon in a trip in a rowboat. When he returned he found General Daniel E. Sickles, Democrat, eighty-three years old, waiting for him. The general told the colonel he wished to offer his support in the formation of the new party.

Leaders For Third Party.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 7.—As a result of what they term a defeat of the people's choice for nomination by the Republican National Convention in Chicago, supporters of Theodore Roosevelt as well as former Republican leaders of Florida, will cast their lot and their zeal with the third party movement. According to H. L. Anderson, Republican leader, this week will show some enthusiasm in the new party in this State.

A State convention will be called to meet in Jacksonville within the next two weeks. Mr. Anderson states that many letters have been received from prominent Floridians pledging their support to the new party and he believes that eighty per cent of the Republican strength of Florida will be thrown to the new party. This new party will nominate candidates for Congress in the three districts and for Congress at large, and a candidate for Governor as a beginning of a State

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Ballo in Maschera—Saper vorreste—Carzone (You Would Be Hearing). Italian. Tetravari.

There is a Green Hill Far Away. English. Homer.

Africana—Adamastor, re dell'onde profonde. (Adamastor, Ruler of the Ocean). Italian. Sammarco.

Hamlet—Brindisi. Drinking Song. Italian. Sammarco.

Traviata—Di Provenza il mar. (Th Home in Fair Provence). Italian. Sammarco.

Rigoletto—Cortigiani, vil razza dannata (Vile Race of Courtiers). Italian. Sammarco.

Le Cid—O Souverain (The Prayer). Italian. Martin.

Paul et Virginie—Air du Tigre. (Song of the Tiger). French. Geville-Reacho.

Rigoletto—Monologo—Pari siamo (We are Equal). Italian. Sammarco.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO CHIHUAHUA

(Continued From First Page.)

outcome of the revolution more uncertain.

While a large body of the rebels at Juarez, it is said they expect orders to make a successful attack on Hualtara rear, and prevent Huerta from continuing north to attack Juarez. Huerta does not do this, then the revolutionists at Juarez plan to slip away from their position and attack Huerta.

Juarez is of little use to the rebels because this government is shutting off arms and supplies with a strict hand. The result of the stringent action of this government is bitter feeling against Americans in Mexico, the part of the revolutionists. The feeling is shared by the rebels and the American residents at any time. This, however, the rebels in Juarez have kept good order.

Violent Shocks Recorded.

Cleveland, O., July 7.—Instruments at Saint Ignace College early in morning recorded violent earth shocks. The oscillations covered 23 stations, 100 miles. The duration of the disturbance was almost two hours. The greatest violence occurred at 2:25 o'clock.

Observers estimate that the shock centre about either Alaska or Chile.

VIRGINIA BEACH CROWDS GROWING

The crowds being carried every Sunday through to Virginia Beach without change of cars on the Norfolk and Western Railway has been steadily growing. This through coach is attached to the "Atlantic Special," leaving York Street every Sunday morning at 8:15 a. m. and returning at 11:15 a. m. A. M., running solid between Richmond and Norfolk, carries vestibule coaches and Pullman parlor cars. The trip fare is only \$1.50. Good of both trains. Returning, the above trains leave Norfolk at 4:15 and 7:15 p. m.

Notice!

The Extension Step-Ladder and Specialty Co., Inc., has secured a suitable factory site on the corner of Sheppard and Clay Streets, is now arranging for the erection of its factory and equipping same. An officer of the company is not in Philadelphia, and will proceed to New York, looking to the securing of suitable representation in these cities. We are in receipt of many orders for these ladders and will proceed to manufacture and ship for the orders as rapidly as possible. More than half of the capital stock has been subscribed for. The demand for this ladder is almost universal, the profit is satisfactory, and the dividends this company should pay should place it in the front ranks of dividend producers of this country. INVESTIGATE this investment at once. It will PAY YOU.

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